



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/916,214	07/25/2001	Theodore C. Johnson	37167-8040.US00	6833
22918	7590	05/30/2007		
PERKINS COIE LLP P.O. BOX 2168 MENLO PARK, CA 94026			EXAMINER PEFFLEY, MICHAEL F	
			ART UNIT 3739	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 05/30/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

APPLICATION NO./ CONTROL NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR / PATENT IN REEXAMINATION	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
09916214	7/25/01	JOHNSON ET AL.	37167-8040.US00

PERKINS COIE LLP
P.O. BOX 2168
MENLO PARK, CA 94026

EXAMINER

Michael Peffley

ART UNIT	PAPER
----------	-------

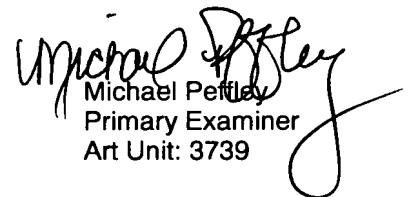
3739 20070520

DATE MAILED:

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner for Patents

This Supplemental Examiner's Answer is provided merely to list the reference relied upon in the "Evidence Relied Upon" section (the references were not previously listed). No other substantive changes have been made to the rejections or the arguments.


Michael Peffley
Primary Examiner
Art Unit: 3739



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Commissioner for Patents
United States Patent and Trademark Office
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES**

Application Number: 09/916,214
Filing Date: July 25, 2001
Appellant(s): JOHNSON ET AL.

MAILED
MAY 29 2001
Group 3700

Jacqueline F. Mahoney
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed September 19, 2005 appealing from the
Office action mailed November 16, 2004.

(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

(7) Claims Appendix

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(8) Evidence Relied Upon

5,683,384	GOUGH et al	11-1997
5,800,484	GOUGH et al	9-1998

(9) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claims 38-42 and 45-71 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Gough et al (5,683,384).

Claims 38-42 and 45-71 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Gough et al (5,800,484).

(10) Response to Argument

As asserted in the Final Office Action, both Gough et al references disclose a multiple arm device whereby an impedance sensor is located on each arm. As such, the examiner maintains that the arms represent an "impedance array" and that each arm represents a "sensor member". The point of argument remains whether or not the Gough et al references specifically teach or at least obviously suggest a separate impedance energy source for each sensor member. With regard to the Gough et al ('384) patent, column 6, lines 35-47 clearly state that the antennas may be "RF antennas, microwave antennas, as well as combinations thereof" and that the energy source may be a "combination RF/microwave box". Gough et al ('484) make the identical disclosure at column 5, lines 1-12. The examiner maintains that this disclosure meets the limitation of claim 1 which requires "each sensor member is operatively connected to a separate impedance energy source". Additionally, the examiner maintains that the Gough et al disclosure that the energy source may be combinations of energy sources strongly suggests to one of ordinary skill in the art that each sensor (and electrode) may be connected to a separate energy source.

First, regarding the recitation that “each sensor member is operatively connected to a separate impedance energy source”, it is the examiner’s position that a reference that shows, for example, five electrode/sensor members and discloses that two of those sensor members are connected to separate energy sources would inherently meet the claim limitation, particularly since the impedance array is set forth as “comprising a plurality of resilient members”. The open-ended term “comprising” clearly allows the examiner to provide additional elements while still meeting the constraints of the claim language. As such, even if the Gough et al references do not specifically disclose a separate energy source connected to each and every electrode/sensor member, the disclosure of these references may still be deemed to meet the claim language since it clearly recites at least two energy sources connected to the two electrodes (14,16). The examiner maintains that the disclosure of providing a combination of energy sources inherently, that is, necessarily, provides at least two electrode/sensor members (i.e. a plurality) coupled to separate energy sources. This argument is specifically directed at applicant’s statements at pages 4 and 5 of the Appeal Brief. The last sentence of page 4 and continuing to page 5 of the Brief suggests that a combination of energy sources may provide many configurations, including some electrodes coupled to one source and some electrodes coupled to an energy source. The examiner maintains that even if this were the case with the Gough et al references, the Gough et al references would still meet the recited claims in view of the “comprising” language used in the claim. The examiner would be well within the bounds of examination to select one electrode from the first group, and one electrode from the second group and maintain that Gough et al

Art Unit: 3739

teach a system comprising a plurality of electrode/sensor members (i.e. one from each group) with each electrode/sensor member coupled to a separate energy source.

With regard to the rejection of the claims under obviousness, the examiner maintains that in addition to inherently suggesting that at least two electrode/sensor members may be connected to separate energy sources, Gough et al suggest that all electrode/sensor members may be connected to separate energy sources. In particular, Gough et al clearly suggest that a combination of energy sources may be used, and teach of using electrode arrays having between two and five electrodes. Clearly, embodiments having fewer electrode/sensor members (e.g. two) would have to have each electrode coupled to a separate source if a combination of energy sources were used. The examiner maintains that the step of providing an additionally energy source for an additional (i.e. third) electrode/sensor member would clearly be at the obvious discretion of one of ordinary skill in the art in view of the Gough et al teaching of using multiple energy sources.

Applicant's arguments that the Gough et al references are not concerned with localized impedance are not found persuasive. As asserted on page 7, second full paragraph of the Brief, localized impedance measurement enables the user to detect, locate and identify tumorous tissue as well as monitor a target tissue site and control the course of ablative therapy. Column 6, line 66 through column 7, line 15 of the Gough et al ('384) reference clearly discloses identifying ablation geometries (e.g. identifying tumorous tissue) and controlling energy delivery based on sensed impedance to avoid destroying too much tissue. Energy delivery to the electrodes is controlled based on the

Art Unit: 3739

sensed impedance. Similar disclosure is found in the Gough et al ('484) patent at column 5, lines 38-59. In as much as the Gough et al references are concerned with determining impedance at each sensor to monitor the growth of the ablation area, it seems intuitive that they are concerned with "localized impedance" as they seek to prevent the ablation area growing beyond the location of the sensors. The manner in which the impedance is determined (i.e. using voltage calculations) does not appear to have any detrimental application to the claim language. Again, both the Gough et al references disclose connecting the electrode/sensor members to separate energy sources to monitor and control the delivery of ablative energy. The examiner maintains the rejections should be maintained.

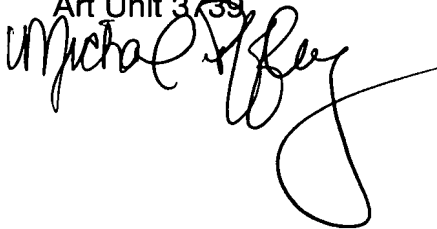
(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

Michael Peffley
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3739

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael Peffley", is written over the typed name and title.